



ALLEN W. DULLES

## Dulles Well Qualified For Intelligence Post

**Watertown Native Has No. 2  
Job in Central Intelli-  
gence Agency**

**By ALAN S. EMORY**

Washington Bureau,  
Watertown Daily Times  
National Press Bldg.

Washington, Oct. 19.—A hearty, sincere, pipe-smoking native of Watertown, N. Y., holds down the No. 2 job in the United States' important Central Intelligence agency.

C. I. A. is quite a hush-hush organization as the successor to the wartime Office of strategic services, and its deputy director, Allen W. Dulles, recognizes that fact.

The "deputy" is not always an accurate term, because Mr. Dulles often takes over the top position when his boss, Gen. Walter Bedell Smith (pronounced bee'-dl), is away.

He is a vigorous man and a kind one, who, despite his very busy day, had time to chat a while about C. I. A. and the north country.

"I have fond memories of Watertown," mused Mr. Dulles, whose father was a Presbyterian minister in the Jefferson county seat, where Mr. Dulles, his brother John Foster Dulles, and his sister, Eleanor Lansing Dulles, were born. "I still carry on a correspondence with Miss Emma S. Lansing there."

Allen Dulles is 58 years old. He has a pleasant, deep voice; his hair and mustache are iron gray.

His office in the C. I. A. building is a reflection of the man himself—comfortable and unostentatious. The walls are covered with maps of all parts of the world. The chairs and settee are soft leather. The ash tray on Mr. Dulles' desk is filled with three pipes.

Mr. Dulles commented that his agency had unusually good relations with congress for a "young, growing organization."

C. I. A., he explained, coordinates all the intelligence activities for the United States. Although the practical successor to O. S. S., which he served as chief

WATERTOWN (N.Y.)

CPYRGHT  
Circ. 42.963

of its Switzerland mission and later as head of the German mission, it is a legal entity itself.

C. I. A. was established under the armed forces unification act as a regular agency in its own right. Its personnel is both civilians and military.

Mr. Dulles, in the interests of security, was reluctant to talk much about his job or the detailed activities of C. I. A. He admitted, however, that he was amused by the fact that telephone operators at the agency answered with the telephone number, rather than the name of the organization itself, while district bus drivers readily informed visitors where the Central Intelligence agency building is located.

Mr. Dulles denied there was anything to a reported rift between Gen. Douglas MacArthur's United Nations command in Korea and C. I. A. The report was that MacArthur had refused to let C. I. A. agents into the combat area to gather intelligence information.

The deputy director said the procedure followed was the same as in any combat area. He and General Bedell-Smith went to Korea in January and talked the situation over with the military commanders. They got everything "straightened out," he said.

Mr. Dulles' career is a fascinating one, and worthy of the grandson of John W. Foster, who was secretary of state under Benjamin Harrison, and the nephew of Robert Lansing, secretary of state under Woodrow Wilson.

After his graduation from Princeton university in 1914 and his receiving a master's degree there two years later he took a trip around the world, visiting India, China and Japan. He taught English for a year in Allahabad, India.

In 1916 he began his diplomatic service as embassy secretary in Vienna. There followed posts in Bern, in 1917; Paris, with the American Commission to Negotiate the Peace, in 1919; Berlin, 1920; with the American Commission in Constantinople in 1921 and then a post as chief of the division of Near Eastern Affairs from 1922 to 1926.

He had served as U. S. delegate to the International Conference on Arms Traffic in Geneva in 1925 and as a member of the American

CPYRGHT

author to boot. He wrote, with Hamilton Fish Armstrong, "Can America Stay Neutral?" in 1939 and "Germany's Underground" in 1947. The recipient of the Medal of Merit and the Medal for Freedom, he was one of those who helped to negotiate the German surrender in Italy.

He joined C. I. A. as deputy director for plans eleven months ago.

In 1938 Mr. Dulles ventured into politics, running for congress on the Republican ticket from a New York city district. He lost.

A fire badly damaged his two-story Long Island home, six-and-a-half miles from Huntington, in November, 1949.

Among other degrees, Mr. Dulles holds a bachelor of laws from George Washington university in 1926.

His extra-curricular activities have included the presidency of the Council on Foreign Relations and of the Near East Colleges association, directorship of the Woodrow Wilson foundation and the chairmanship of the international law committee of the New York county lawyers association.

Mr. Dulles' roots are in the north country, although he has not been back for a visit in quite some time. His father, the late Rev. Dr. Allan Macy Dulles, was pastor of the First Presbyterian church. His brother, special adviser to the state department and architect of the Japanese peace treaty, maintains a summer home on Main Duck island in Lake Ontario. His sister, an economic adviser to the National Production authority, spends part of the summer each year at Henderson Har-

bor as well as other sisters, Mrs. Deane Edwards, Rye, N. Y., and Mrs. James S. Seymour of Utica and their families.